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INNOXIOUS. *adj.* [innoxius, Latin.]

1. Free from mischievous effects.

Innoxious flames are often seen on the hair of mens heads and hories manes. *Digby.*

We may safely use purgatives, they being benign, and of innoxious qualities. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Sent by the better genius of the night,
Innoxious gleaming on the horie's mane,
The meteor fits. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. Pure from crimes.

Stranger to civil and religious rage,
The good man walk'd innoxious through his age. *Pope.*

INNOXIOUSLY. *adv.* [from innoxius.] Harmlessly.

Animals, that can innoxiously digest these poisons, become

antidotal to the poison digested. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

INNOXIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from innoxius.] Harmlessness.

INNUEENDO. *n. f.* [innuendo, from innuo, Latin.] An oblique hint.

As if the commandments, that require obedience and forb-

bid murder, were to be indicted for a libellous innuendo upon

all the great men that come to be concerned. *L'Estrange.*

Mercury, though employed on a quite contrary errand,

owns it a marriage by an innuendo. *Dryden.*

Pursue your trade of scandal-picking,
Your hints that Stella is no chicken;
Your innuendo's, when you tell us,
That Stella loves to talk with fellows. *Swift.*

INNUMERABLE. *adj.* [innumerable, Fr. innumerabilis, Lat.] Not

to be counted for multitude.

You have sent innumerable substance
To furnish Rome, and to prepare the ways
You have for dignities. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Cover me, ye pines,
Ye cedars! with innumerable boughs
Hide me where I may never see them more. *Milton.*

In lines, which appear of an equal length, one may be

longer than the other by innumerable parts. *Locke.*

INNUMERABLY. *adv.* [from innumerable.] Without number.

INNUMEROUS. *adj.* [innumerus, Latin.] Too many to be

counted.

'Twould be some solace yet, some little chearing,
In this close dungeon of innumeros boughs. *Milton.*

I take the wood,
And in thick shelter of innum'rous boughs,
Enjoy the comfort gentle sleep allows. *Pope's Odyssey.*

TO INOCULATE. *v. a.* [inoculo, in and oculus, Latin.]

1. To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another

stock; to practise inoculation. See INOCULATION.

Nor are the ways alike in all
How to ingraft, how to inoculate. *Mary's Virg. Georg.*

Now is the season for the budding of the orange-tree: in-

oculate therefore at the commencement of this month. *Evelyn.*

But various are the ways to change the state,
To plant, to bud, to graft, to inoculate. *Dryden.*

2. To yield a bud to another stock.

Virtue cannot so inoculate our old stock, but we shall relish
of it. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Thy stock is too much out of date,
For tender plants t' inoculate. *Cleveland.*

Where lilies, in a lovely brown,
Inoculate carnation. *Cleveland.*

INOCULATION. *n. f.* [inoculatio, Lat. from inoculare.]

1. Inoculation is practised upon all sorts of stone-fruit, and upon

oranges and jalmies. In order to perform it, be provided

with a sharp pen-knife, having a flat haft, and some sound

bals-mat. Having taken off the cuttings from the trees

you would propagate, chuse a smooth part of the stock; then

with your knife make an horizontal cut cross the rind of the

stock, and from the middle of that cut make a slit downwards

about two inches in length in the form of a T; but be care-

ful not to cut too deep, lest you wound the stock: then having

cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the foot-stalk remain-

ing, make a cross cut about half an inch below the eye, and

with your knife pull off that part of the wood

which was taken with it or not; for all these buds which lose their

eyes in tripping are good for nothing: then raising the bark of

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In the stem of Elaiana they all met, and came to be in-

grafted all upon one stock, most of them by inoculation. *Howel.*

2. The practice of transplanting the small-pox, by infusion of

the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the unin-

fect, in hopes of procuring a milder sort than what frequent-

ly comes by infection. *Quincy.*

It is evident, by inoculation, that the smallest quantity of the

matter, mixed with the blood, produceth the disease. *Arbutn.*

INOCULATOR. *n. f.* [from inoculare.]

1. One that practises the inoculation of trees.

2. One who propagates the small-pox by inoculation.

Had John a Gaddesden been now living, he would have been

at the head of the inoculators. *Friend's Hist. of Physick.*

INODORATE. *adj.* [in and odoratus, Lat.] Having no scent.

Whites are more inodorate than flowers of the same kind

coloured. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INODOROUS. *adj.* [inodorus, Latin.] Wanting scent; not af-

fecting the nose.

The white of an egg is a viscous, unactive, insipid, inodo-

rous liquor. *Arbutnet on Aliments.*

INOFFENSIVE. *adj.* [in and offensivus.]

1. Giving no scandal; giving no provocation.

A stranger, inoffensivus, unprovoking. *Fleetwood.*

However inoffensive we may be in other parts of our con-

duct, if we are found wanting in this trial of our love, we

shall be disowned by God as traitors. *Roger's Sermons.*

2. Giving no pain; causing no terror.

Should infants have taken offence at any thing, diverting

their thoughts, or mixing pleasant and agreeable appearances

with it, must be used, 'till it be grown inoffensive to them. *Le.*

3. Harmless; hurtless; innocent.

For drink the grape
She crushes, inoffensive most. *Milton.*

With whate'er gall thou set'st thyself to write,
Thy inoffensive satires never bite. *Dryden.*

Hark, how the cannon, inoffensive now,
Gives signs of gratulation. *Phillips.*

4. Unembarrassed; without stop or obstruction. A Latin mode

of speech.

From hence a passage broad,
Smooth, easy, inoffensive, down to hell. *Milton's Paradi. Lost.*

INOFFENSIVELY. *adv.* [from inoffensive.] Without appearance

of harm; without harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from inoffensive.] Harmlessness;

freedom from appearance of harm.

INOFFICIOUS. *adj.* [in and officius.] Not civil; not attentive

to the accommodation of others.

INOPINATE. *adj.* [inopinatus, Lat. inopinus, Fr.] Not expected.

INOPPORTUNE. *adj.* [inopportunus, Latin.] Unseasonable; in-

convenient.

INORDINACY. *n. f.* [from inordinatus.] Irregularity; disorder.

It is safer to use inordination.

They become very sinful by the excess, which were not so

in their nature: that inordinacy sets them in opposition to God's

designation. *Government of the Tongue.*

INORDINATE. *adj.* [in and ordinatus, Latin.] Irregular; dis-

orderly; deviating from right.

These people at first were wisely brought to acknowledge

allegiance to the kings of England; but being straight left unto

their own inordinate life, they forgot what before they were

taught. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Thence raise

At last distemp'rd, discontented thoughts;

Vain hopes, vain arms, inordinate desires,

Blown up with high conceits engend'ring pride. *Milton.*

From inordinate love and vain fear comes all unquietness of

spirit. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

INORDINATELY. *adv.* [from inordinate.] Irregularly; not

rightly.

As soon as a man desires any thing inordinately, he is pre-

sently disquieted in himself. *Taylor.*

INORDINATENESS. *n. f.* [from inordinate.] Want of regula-

rity; intemperance of any kind.

INORDINATION. *n. f.* [from inordinate.] Irregularity; devia-

tion from right.

Schoolmen and casuists, having too much philosophy to

clear a lye from that intrinsic inordination and deviation from

right reason, inherent in the nature of it, held that a lye was

absolutely and universally sinful. *South's Sermons.*

INORGANICAL. *adj.* [in and organical.] Void of organs or

instrumental parts.

We come to the lowest and the most inorganic parts of the

matter. *Locke.*

TO INOSCULATE. *v. n.* [in and osculum, Lat.] To unite by

apposition or contact.

This fifth conjugation of nerves is branched to the ball of

the eye, and to the præcordia alio in some measure, by inos-

culating with one of its nerves. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

INOSULATION. *n. f.* [from inosculation.] Union by conjunction

of the extremities.

The almost infinite ramifications and inosculations of all the

several sorts of vessels may easily be detected by glasses. *Req.*

INQUEST. *n. f.* [inquest, French; inquisitio, Latin.]

1. Judicial enquiry or examination.

What confusion of face shall we be under, when that grand

inquest begins; when an account of our opportunities of doing

good, and a particular of our use or misuse of them is given

in? *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. [In law.] The inquest of jurors, or by jury, is the most usual

trial of all causes, both civil and criminal, in our realm; for

in civil causes, after proof is made on either side, so much as

each part thinks good for himself, if the doubt be in the fact,

it is referred to the discretion of twelve indifferent men, im-

pelled by the sheriff for the purpose, and as they bring in

their verdict to judgment passes: for the judge faith, the jury

finds the fact thus; then is the law thus, and so we judge. For

the inquest in criminal causes, see JURY. *Cowel.*

3. Enquiry; search; study.

This is the laborious and vexatious inquest that the soul must

make after science. *South's Sermons.*

INQUIETUDE. *n. f.* [inquietude, Fr. inquietudo, inquietus, Lat.]

Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.

Having had such experience of his fidelity and observance

abroad, he found himself engaged in honour to support him

at home from any farther inquietude. *Watson.*

Iron, that has stood long in a window, being thence taken,

and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mo-

bility, will bewray a kind of inquietude and discontentment

'till it attain the former position. *Watson.*

The youthful hero, with returning light,
Rose anxious from th' inquietudes of night. *Pope's Odyssey.*

TO INQUINATE. *v. a.* [inquino, Latin.] To pollute; to

corrupt.

An old opinion it was, that the ibis feeding upon serpents,

that venomous food so inquinates their oval conceptions, that

they sometimes came forth in serpentine shapes. *Brown.*

INQUINATION. *n. f.* [inquinati, Lat. from inquinare.] Corrup-

tion; pollution.

Their causes and axioms are so full of imagination, and so

infected with the old received theories, as they are mere in-

quination of experience, and concoct it not. *Bacon.*

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies,

is fitly called by some of the ancients inquination, or incon-

coction, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

INQUIRABLE. *adj.* [from inquire.] That of which inquisition

or inquest may be made.

TO INQUIRE. *v. n.* [inquire, French; inquires, Latin.]

1. To ask questions; to make search; to exert curiosity on any

occasion.

You have oft inquir'd
After the shepherd that complain'd of love. *Shakespeare.*

We will call the damsel, and inquire at her mouth. *Gen.*

They began to inquire among themselves, which of them it

was that should do this thing. *Lu. xxii. 23.*

Inquire for one Saul of Tarsus. *Acts ix. 11.*

You sent Hadoram to king David, to inquire of his wel-

fare. *Chron. xviii. 10.*

It is a subject of a very noble inquiry, to inquire of the

more subtle perceptions; for it is another key to open nature,

as well as the house. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

It may deserve our best skill to inquire into those rules, by

which we may guide our judgment. *South's Sermons.*

The step-dame poison for the son prepares;
The son inquires into his father's years. *Dryden.*

Under their grateful shade Æneas sat;
His left young Pallas kept, fix'd to his side,
And oft of winds inquir'd, and of the tide. *Dryd. Æn.*

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are

marking under a guide that will mislead them, than he that

is likelier to be prevailed on to inquire after the right way. *Locke.*

To those who inquired about me, my lover would answer,

that I was an old dependent upon his family. *Swift.*

2. To make examination.

Awful Rhadamanthus rules the state:
He hears and judges each committed crime,
Enquires into the manner, place, and time. *Dryden's Æn.*

TO INQUIRE. *v. a.*

1. To ask about; to seek out: as, he inquired the way.

2. To call; to name. Obsolete.

Canute had his portion from the rest,
The which he call'd Canutium, for his hire,
Now Canutium, which Kent we commonly inquire. *F. Qu.*

INQUIRER. *n. f.* [from inquire.]

1. Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquisitive.

What satisfaction may be obtained from those violent dis-

puters, and eager inquirers in what day of the month the world

began? *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

What's good doth open to th' inquirers stand,
And itself offers to th' accepting hand.
Superficial inquirers may satisfy themselves that the parts of

matter are united by muscles, nerves, and other like liga-

ments. *Denham.*

This is a question only of inquirers, not disputers, who

neither affirm nor deny, but examine. *Locke.*

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INQUEST. *n. f.* [inquest, French; inquisitio, Latin.]